

GRA

GRACELESS. *adj.* [from *grace*.] Without grace; wicked; hopelessly corrupt; abandoned.
 This *graceless* man, for furtherance of his guile,
 Did court the handmaid of my lady dear. *Fairy Queen.*
 Whose hap shall be to have her,
 Will not to *graceless* be, to be ingrate. *Shakespeare.*
 In all manner of *graceless* and hopeless characters, some are
 lost for want of advice, and others for want of heed. *L'Estr.*
 Furnish'd for offence, he cross'd the way
 Betwixt the *graceless* villain and his prey. *Dryden.*
GRACES. *n. f.* Good graces for favour is seldom used in the
 singular.
 Demand deliv'ry of her heart,
 Her goods and chattels, and good *graces*,
 And person up to his embraces. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
GRACILE. *adj.* [from *gracilis*, Latin.] Slender; small. *DiD.*
GRACILENT. *n. f.* [from *gracilentus*, Latin.] Lean. *DiD.*
GRACILITY. *n. f.* [from *gracilitas*, Latin.] Slenderness; small-
 ness. *DiD.*
GRACIOUS. *adj.* [from *gracieu*, French.]
 1. Merciful; benevolent.
 Common sense and reason could not but tell them, that the
 good and *gracious* God could not be pleased, nor consequently
 worshipped, with any thing barbarous or cruel. *South's Sermon.*
 To be good and *gracious*, and a lover of knowledge, are
 two of the most amiable things. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
 2. Favourable; kind.
 And the Lord was *gracious* unto them, and had compassion
 on them. *2 Kings xiii. 23.*
 From now reveal
 A *gracious* beam of light; from now inspire
 My tongue to sing, my hand to touch the lyre. *Priest.*
 3. Acceptable; favoured.
 Doctrine is much more profitable and *gracious* by example
 than by rule. *Spenser.*
 He made us *gracious* before the kings of Persia, so that they
 gave us food. *1 Esdr. viii. 80.*
 Goring, who was now general of the horse, was no more
gracious to prince Rupert than Wilmot had been. *Clarendon.*
 4. Virtuous; good.
 Kings are no less unhappy, their issue not being *gracious*,
 than they are in losing them when they have approved their
 virtues. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
 5. Excellent.
 The grievous abuse which hath been of counsels, should
 rather cause men to study how so *gracious* a thing may again
 be reduced to that first perfection. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*
 6. Gracful; becoming.
 Our women names are more *gracious* than their Rutilia,
 that is, red head. *Camden.*
GRACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gracius*.]
 1. Kindly; with kind condescension.
 His testimony he *graciously* confirmed, that it was the best
 of all my tragedies. *Dryden.*
 He heard my vows, and *graciously* decreed
 My grounds to be restor'd, my former flocks to feed. *Dryd.*
 If her majesty would but *graciously* be pleased to think a
 hardship of this nature worthy her royal consideration. *Swift.*
GRACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *gracius*.]
 1. Kind condescension.
 The *graciousness* and temper of this answer made no im-
 pression on them. *Clarendon.*
 2. Pleading manner.
GRADATION. *n. f.* [from *gradatio*, French; *gradus*, Latin.]
 1. Regular progress from one degree to another.
 The desire of more and more rises by a natural *gradation*
 to most, and after that to all. *L'Estrange.*
 2. Regular advance step by step.
 From thence,
 By cold *gradation*, and well balance'd form,
 We shall proceed with Angelo. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*
 The palmist very elegantly expresseth to us the several *grada-*
tions by which men at last come to this horrid degree of
 impiety. *Tillotson, Sermon 2.*
 3. Order; arrangement.
 'Tis the curse of service;
 Preferment goes by letter and affection,
 Not, as of old, *gradation*, where each second
 Stood heir to th' first. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
 4. Regular process of argument.
 Certain it is, by a direct *gradation* of consequences from
 this principle of merit, that the obligation to gratitude flows
 from, and is enjoined by, the first dictates of nature. *South.*
GRADATORY. *n. f.* [from *gradus*, Latin.] Steps from the cloisters
 into the church. *Answer to the*
GRADIENT. *adj.* [from *gradient*, Latin.] Walking; moving by
 steps.
 Amongst those *gradient* automata, that iron spider is espe-
 cially remarkable, which, being but of an ordinary bigness, did
 creep up and down as if it had been alive. *Wilkins.*
GRADUAL. *adj.* [from *gradual*, French.] Proceeding by degrees;
 advancing step by step; from one stage to another.

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Nobler birth
 Of creatures animate with *gradual* life,
 Of growth, sense, reason, all summ'd up in man. *Milton.*
 Men still suppose a *gradual* natural progress of things; as
 that, from great, things and persons should grow greater, till
 at length, by many steps and ascents, they come to be at
 great. *South.*
GRADUAL. *n. f.* [from *gradus*, Latin.] An order of steps.
 Before the *gradual* prostrate they ador'd,
 The pavement kiss'd, and thus the faint implor'd. *Dryden.*
GRADUALITY. *n. f.* [from *gradual*.] Regular progression.
 This some ascribe unto the mixture of the elements, others
 to the *graduality* of opacity and light. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
GRADUALLY. *adv.* [from *gradual*.] By degrees; in regular
 progression.
 When the moon passes over the fixed stars, and eclipses
 them, your light vanishes; not *gradually*, like that of the
 planets, but all at once. *Newton's Opt.*
 The Author of our being weans us *gradually* from our
 fondness of life the nearer we approach towards the end of it.
Swift.
 Human creatures are able to bear air of much greater den-
 sity in diving, and of much less upon the tops of mountains,
 provided the changes be made *gradually*. *Arbutnot.*
TO GRADUATE. *v. a.* [from *gradu*, French; *gradus*, Latin.]
 1. To dignify with a degree in the university.
 John Tregonwel, *graduated* a doctor and dubbed a knight,
 did his prince good service. *Corew's Survey of Cornwall.*
 Concerning columns and their adjuncts, architects make
 such a noise as if the terms of architraves, frizes, and cornices
 were enough to *graduate* a master of this art. *Watson's Architect.*
 2. To mark with degrees.
 The places were marked where the spirits flood at the fe-
 verest cold and greatest heat, and according to these observa-
 tions he *graduates* his thermometers. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
 3. To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals: a chemical
 term.
 The tincture was capable to transmute or *graduate* as much
 silver as equalled in weight that gold. *Egls.*
 4. To heighten; to improve.
 Not only vitriol is a cause of blackness, but the salts of na-
 tural bodies; and dyers advance and *graduate* their colours
 with salts. *Brown's Vulg. Errors, b. vi. c. 12.*
GRADUATE. *n. f.* [from *gradu*, French, from *gradus*, Latin.] A
 man dignified with an academical degree.
 Of *graduates* I dislike the learned rout,
 And chuse a female doctor for the gout. *Branston.*
GRADUATION. *n. f.* [from *graduation*, French, from *graduate*.]
 1. Regular progression by succession of degrees.
 The *graduation* of the parts of the universe is likewise ne-
 cessary to the perfection of the whole. *Grew's Cosmol. Sacra.*
 Of greater repugnancy unto reason is that which he deli-
 vers concerning its *graduation*, that heated in fire, and often
 extinguished in oil of mars or iron, the loadstone acquires
 an ability to extract a nail fastened in a wall. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
 2. The act of conferring academical degrees.
GRAFF. *n. f.* [See GRAVE.] A ditch; a moat.
 Though the fortifications were not regular, yet the walls
 were good, and the *graff* broad and deep. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
GRAFF. *n. f.* [from *graff*, French.] A small branch inserted into
 GRAFT. } the stock of another tree, and nourished by its sap,
 but bearing its own fruit; a young cyon.
 God gave unto man all kind of seeds and *graffs* of life; as
 the vegetative life of plants, the sensual of beasts, the rational
 of man, and the intellectual of angels. *Raleigh.*
 It is likely, that as in fruit-trees the *graff* maketh a greater
 fruit, so in trees that bear no fruit it will make the greater
 leaves. *Bacon's Natural History, N. 475.*
 'Tis usual now an inmate *graff* to see
 With insolence invade a foreign tree. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*
 If you cover the top with clay and horse-dung, in the same
 manner as you do a *graff*, it will help to heel the sooner. *Mort.*
 Now the cleft rind inserted *graffs* receives,
 And yields an offspring more than nature gives. *Pope.*
TO GRAFF. *v. a.* [from *graffer*, French.]
TO GRAFT. *v. a.* [from *greff*, French.]
 1. To insert a cyon or branch of one tree into the stock of another.
 His growth is but a wild and fruitless plant;
 I'll cut his barren branches to the stock,
 And *graft* you on to bear. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
 With his pruning hook d'sjoin
 Unbearing branches from their head,
 And *graft* more happy in their stead. *Dryden.*
 2. To propagate by insertion or inoculation.
 In March is good *grafting* the skillful do know,
 So long as the wind in the East do not blow:
 From moon being changed, 'till past be the prime,
 For *grafting* and cropping is very good time. *Tusser's Husb.*
 To have fruit in greater plenty the way is to *graft*, not
 only upon young stocks, but upon divers boughs of an old
 tree; for they will bear great numbers of fruit: whereas, if
 you *graft* but upon one stock, the tree can bear but few. *Bacon.*
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Now let me *graft* my pears, and prune the vine. *Dryden.*
 3. To insert into a place or body to which it did not originally
 belong.
 And they also, if they bide not still in unbelief, shall be
grafted in; for God is able to *graft* them in again. *Rom. xi. 23.*
 These are th' Italian names which fate will join
 With ours, and *graft* upon the Trojan line. *Dryden's En.*
 4. To fill with an adjectitious branch.
 We've some old crab-trees here at home, that will not
 Be *grafted* to your relish. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
 The noble life doth want her proper limbs;
 Her royal flock *graft* with ignoble plants. *Shakespeare, R. III.*
 5. To join one thing so as to receive support from another.
 This resolution against any peace with Spain is a new inci-
 dent *grafted* upon the original quarrel, by the intrigues of a
 faction among us. *Swift.*
 May one kind grave unite each hapless name,
 And *graft* my love immortal on thy fame. *Pope.*
GRAFTER. *n. f.* [from *graff* or *graft*.] One who propagates
 fruit by grafting.
 I am informed, by the trials of more than one of the most
 skillful and experienced *graffers* of these parts, that a man shall
 seldom fail of having cherries borne by his graft the same year
 in which the infusion is made. *Evelyn.*
GRAIL. *n. f.* [from *grail*, French.] Small particles of any
 kind.
 Hereof this gentle knight unweeting was,
 And, lying down upon the sandy *grails*,
 Drank of the stream as clear as crystal glass. *Fairy Queen.*
GRAIN. *n. f.* [from *grain*, French; *grainum*, Latin; *grano*, Italian,
 has all the following significations.]
 1. A single seed of corn.
 Look into the seeds of time,
 And say which *grain* will grow, and which will not. *Shakespeare.*
 His reasons are as two *grains* of wheat hid in two bushels
 of chaff. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
 Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death,
 Vagabond exile, flogging, pent to linger
 But with a *grain* a day, I would not buy
 Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
 Many of the ears, being six inches long, had sixty *grains*
 in them, and none less than forty. *Martinet's Husbandry.*
 2. Corn.
 As it ebbs, the feedman
 Upon the slime and ooze scatters his *grain*,
 And shortly comes to harvest. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 Pales no longer swell'd the teeming *grains*,
 Nor Phœbus led his oxen on the plain. *Dryden's Pastoral.*
 'Tis a rich soil, I grant you; but oftner covered with weeds
 than *grain*. *Collier on Fame.*
 3. The seed of any fruit.
 4. Any minute particle; any single body.
 Thou exist'st on many thousand *grains*
 That issue out of dust. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*
 By intelligence
 And proofs as clear as founts in July, when
 We see each *grain* of gravel. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
 5. The smallest weight, of which in phylack twenty make a
 scruple, and in Troy weight twenty-four make a penny weight;
 a grain is named because it is supposed of equal weight with
 a grain of corn.
 They began at a known body, a barley-corn, the weight
 whereof is therefore called a *grain*; which ariseth, being mul-
 tiplied, to scruples, drachms, ounces and pounds. *Holder.*
 The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing
 severally seven drachms, in the air; the balance in the water
 weigheth only four drachms and forty-one *grains*, and abateth
 of the weight in the air two drachms and nineteen *grains*:
 the balance kept the same depth in the water as above said.
Bacon's Phys. Rem.
 His brain
 Outweigh'd his rage but half a *grain*. *Hudibras, p. i.*
 6. Any thing proverbially small.
 For the whole world before thee is as a little *grain* of the
 balance. *Wisdom, xi. 22.*
 The ungrateful person lives to himself, and submits by the
 good nature of others, of which he himself has not the least
grain. *South's Sermons.*
 7. GRAIN of Alluvance. Something indulged or remitted;
 something above or under the exact weight.
 He, whose very best actions must be seen with *grains* of al-
 luvance, cannot be too mild, moderate, and forgiving. *Addis.*
 I would always give some *grains* of alluvance to the sacred
 science of theology. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
 8. The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter.
 Knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,
 Infect the found pine, and divert his *grain*
 Tortive and errant from his course of growth. *Shakespeare.*
 9. The body of the wood.
 The beech, the swimming alder, and the plane,
 Hard box, and linden of a foster *grain*. *Dryden.*

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10. The body considered with respect to the form of directness
 of the constituent particles.
 The tooth of a sea-horse, in the midst of the solid parts,
 contains a curdled *grain* which is not to be found in ivory.
Brown's Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 23.
 Stones of a constitution so compact, and a *grain* so fine,
 that they bear a fine polish. *Hoodward.*
 11. Died or stained substance.
 How the red roses flush up in her cheeks,
 And the pure snow with goodly vermilion stain,
 Like crimson dy'd in *grain*. *Spenser's Prethalam.*
 Over his lucid arms
 A military vest of purple flow'd,
 Livelier than melibœan, or the *grain*
 Of farra, worn by kings and heroes old. *Milton's P. Lost.*
 Come, penfive nun, devout and pure,
 All in a robe of darkest *grain*,
 Flowing with majestic train. *Milton.*
 The third, his feet
 Shadow'd from either heel with feather'd mail,
 Sky-tinctur'd *grain*! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*
 12. Temper; disposition; inclination; humour.
 Your minds, preoccupied with what
 You rather must do than what you should do,
 Made you against the *grain* to voice him consul. *Shakespeare.*
 Quoth Hudibras, it is in vain,
 I fee, to argue 'gainst the *grain*. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 2.*
 Old clients, weary'd out with fruitless care,
 Dismiss their hopes of eating, and despair;
 Though much against the *grain*, forc'd to retire,
 Buy roots for supper, and provide a fire. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
 13. The heart; the bottom.
 The one being tractable and mild, the other stiff and im-
 patient of a superior, they lived but in cunning concord, as
 brothers *glued* together, but not united in *grain*. *Hayward.*
 14. The form of the surface with regard to roughness and
 smoothness.
 The smaller the particles of those substances are, the smaller
 will be the scratches by which they continually fret and wear
 away the glass until it be polished; but be they never so small,
 they can wear away the glass no otherwise than by grating and
 scratching it, and breaking the protuberances; and therefore
 polish it no otherwise than by bringing its roughness to a very
 fine *grain*, so that the scratches and frettings of the surface
 become too small to be visible. *Newton's Opt.*
GRAINED. *adj.* [from *grain*.] Rough; made less smooth.
 Though now this *grained* face of mine be hid
 In sap consuming Winter's drizzled snow,
 Yet hath my night of life some memory. *Shakespeare.*
GRAINS. *n. f.* [without a singular.] The husks of malt ex-
 hausted in brewing.
 Give them *grains* their fill,
 Husks, draft, to drink and swill. *Ben. Jonson, New Inn.*
GRAINY. *adj.* [from *grain*.]
 1. Full of corn.
 2. Full of grains or kernels.
GRAMERCY. *interj.* [contracted from *grant me mercy*.] An
 obsolete expression of surprise.
 Gramercy, sir, said he; but mote I weat
 What strange adventure do ye now pursue? *Fairy Queen.*
 Gramercy, lovely Lucius, what's the news? *Shakespeare.*
GRAMINEOUS. *adj.* [from *gramineus*, Latin.] Grassy. *Grami-*
neous plants are such as have a long leaf without a footstalk.
GRAMINIVOROUS. *adj.* [from *grazien* and *voro*, Latin.] Grafs-
 eating; living upon grafs.
 The ancients were verfed chiefly in the dissection of brutes,
 among which the *graminivorous* kind have a party-coloured
 choroides. *Sharp's Surgery.*
GRAMMAR. *n. f.* [from *grammaire*, French; *grammatica*, Latin;
γραμματική.]
 1. The science of speaking correctly; the art which teaches the
 relations of words to each other.
 We make a countryman dumb, whom we will not allow
 to speak but by the rules of *grammar*. *Dryden's DuRessuy.*
 Men, speaking language according to the *grammar* rules of
 that language, do yet speak improperly of things. *Locke.*
 2. Propriety or justness of speech; speech according to grammar.
 Varium & mutabile semper *femina*, is the sharpest satire that
 ever was made on woman; for the adjectives are neuter, and
 animal must be understood to make them *grammar*. *Dryden.*
 3. The book that treats of the various relations of words to one
 another.
GRAMMAR School. *n. f.* A school in which the learned lan-
 guages are grammatically taught.
 Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the
 realm in erecting a *grammar school*. *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*
 The ordinary way of learning Latin in a *grammar school* I
 cannot encourage. *Locke.*
GRAMMARIAN. *n. f.* [from *grammairicus*, French, from *grammar*.]
 One who teaches grammar; a philologist.